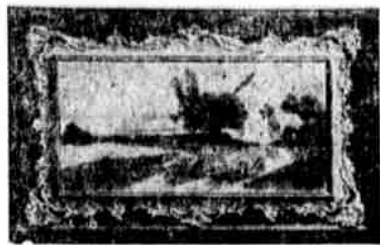


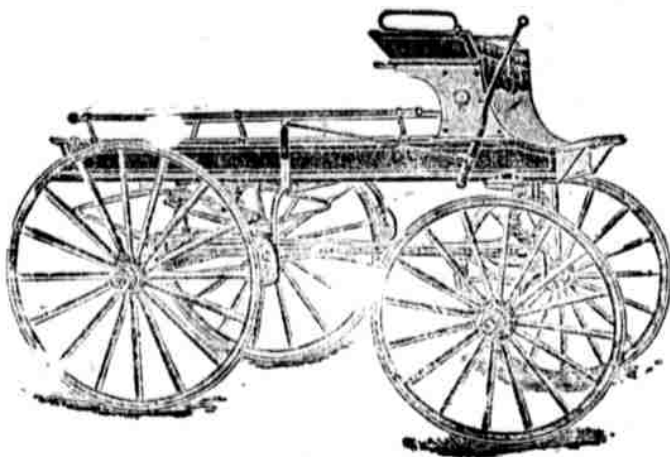
A PICTURE SALE



A Reduction of 25 per cent

See Our Window Display.

WALL, NICHOLS CO., Ltd.

SPRING
WAGONS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.OVER 15 DIFFERENT STYLES AND
SIZES NOW ON HAND.

G. SCHUMAN, Ltd

CALL AT OUR
DELICACY COUNTER

A call at our delicacy counter will be a pleasure. You will see the advantages offered by a large firm—the variety, the excellence, the choice goods we handle, and our manner of selling them. Here are a few items picked from the counter.

Spiced Anchovies, Spiced Sardines, Cervelat Wurst, Mett Wurst, Salami, Fromage de Brie, all fancy Cream Cheese, Swiss Cheese, German Hand Kase, Limburger, Edam and Rockfort Cheese, fresh Horse Radish, Smoked Herring and Bloaters.

Crystal Spring Butter

METROPOLITAN MEAT CO. Ltd.

Telephone Main 45.



Hawaiian Iron Fence and Monumental Co.

H. E. HENDRICK, Prop.

TELEPHONE MAIN 287. 176-180 KING STREET.

Walluku, Maui, May 1, 1902.
Dear Sirs: In my innocence I purchased in Honolulu a jar of your

Pin-money Pickles

It brought me great trouble, and one of three things must occur:

1. You must stop making them; or
2. I must get them at less expense; or
3. I am a ruined man.

Since my first venture I've had many "jars." My family from early morning "Pickles"; neighbors ring the door bell and shout "Pickles"; relatives visit me in expectation of "Pickles". Your pickles are my Nemesis. Please, dear sir, quote them by the keg, barrel, hogshead, ton or shipload, and "preserve" me. Yours very truly,

CARROLL WHITTAKER.

P. S.—I want Gherkins, Cauliflower, Onion, Marynia, Mixed, Peaches and Mango.

C. W.

LEWIS & CO.

LIMITED.

1060 FORT STREET.

240—TWO TELEPHONES—240

General bookbinding, ruling, gliding, enaboning, maps, charts and artistic printing at the EVENING BULLETIN Job Office.

Municipal Government Discussed
Before Honolulu Research Club

BY W. O. SMITH

Hon. W. O. Smith entertained the Research Club at his house yesterday evening and read a paper before it upon Municipal Government. The meeting was held in the main facing Bates street, there being about thirty members and guests present. Among the latter were Rev. W. M. Kincaid, Rev. J. A. Cruzan and Justice A. Perry.

At the back of the reading table upon the wall the National and Territorial flags had their folds blended with a cluster of small flags in the midst. In the absence of the president, Percy M. Pond, the chair was filled by the secretary, W. A. Bryan, assistant curator of Bishop Museum and an officer of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Time was called on the discussion following the reading of the paper at 9:30, when Mr. Smith invited his guests to refreshment tables set at one side. Following is the full text of Mr. Smith's paper:

Mr. Smith's Paper.

The subject of municipal government is a large one, and in attempting to prepare a paper or an address treating of it in a brief yet comprehensive way there is difficulty in knowing where to begin and where to stop.

Rather than endeavor to enter into a prolonged statement or a discussion of details, it has seemed, upon reflection, better to present suggestions and thoughts upon certain salient points and principles involved.

The statements made and views expressed will be chiefly those of others who have made a study of the subject and who speak with a degree of authority.

While there may be little presented that is new, and there may be a sense of disappointment, if the result is to stimulate thought upon the subject and promote study and inquiry, the object will be attained.

Any one inspired with patriotic motives who attempts to draft a charter or an act for the government of a city or county in these islands under existing conditions will be confronted with many serious problems. Some of these questions are as old as city government itself; others arise from the peculiar circumstances of the case.

In submitting the following brief statement the purpose has not been to merely raise objections and present obstacles, but to emphasize the seriousness of the subject.

The term "municipal government" is generally used to designate local self-government, or corporate government, of a city or town.

There may be said to be two distinct general systems of administration, the municipal or self-governing and the centralizing or bureaucratic; and there are combinations of both.

There is much variety in the forms of municipal governments, from those in which the general government exercises large control, as in Paris, to the cities in Great Britain, where a limited franchise and property qualification govern the voters, and to the general American type, controlled by popular suffrage.

In Paris, the typical modern city of continental Europe, national and local authority are united in the government of the city in a remarkable manner, and, under the conditions which exist there, produce admirable results.

There is a municipal council elected by the votes of all the citizens of the eighty quarters, which votes or withholds the supplies, and acts through eight or ten committees, and the Prefect of the Department of the Seine, and the Prefect of Police, both appointed by and representing the general government.

These Prefects represent the administrative machine and are not under the immediate authority of the Council. The Prefect of the Department of the Seine, whose immediate superior is the Minister of the Interior, is, in fact, the Mayor of Paris, with complete executive authority; that is to say, his authority is complete within the sphere assigned to him, and is incomplete only to the extent of those municipal tasks the management of which has been confided by law to the Prefect of Police.

For limited and well defined purposes, the Prefect of Police may also be regarded as Mayor of Paris. In the city it is difficult to draw the line that separates the jurisdiction of these two high officials. In practice, however, there is a distinct line of demarcation. In general, the Prefect of the Seine has control of most of the great regular departments of municipal administration, while the Prefect of Police has control over the ordinary police administration, the enforcement of sanitary regulations and kindred matters.

The municipal council elects its own president and has its own independent organization for its work. It votes the budgets, or appropriation bills, for the city expenses including police estimates.

In Dr. Shaw's admirable works on Municipal Government in Great Britain, and Municipal Government in Continental Europe, he treats of Paris as a type. "The necessary starting point for a description of the modern regime in Continental cities," and of Glasgow "for the more rounded and elaborate study of British municipal life in the concrete."

We are all more familiar with the general features of the American democratic system.

While this system has its advantages, while differing radically in many features, is demonstrated by the results attained. That there are defects in each is recognized.

The best form for any particular community depends largely upon the

conditions and environment of the community.

No system is perfect, and evils exist under each form.

The American democratic form is suited only to a community in which the average intelligence and education of the voters is of a high order. Even with the standards of the American people great abuses and misrule have existed in many cases.

In the prefatory note to the "Municipal Program" prepared by the National Municipal League of the United States, published in 1900, it is stated: "At the time of the Philadelphia Conference for Good City Government, called in January, 1894, at the joint invitation of the City Club of New York and the Municipal League of Philadelphia, the feeling on the part of students of municipal government, and those interested in its reform, was largely one of hopelessness. The papers read at the Philadelphia meeting set forth a condition of affairs sufficient to fill the most stout-hearted with a feeling of dismay."

The members of the Municipal Program were Horace E. Deming of New York, George W. Guthrie of Pittsburg, Charles Richardson of Philadelphia, Frank J. Goodnow of New York, Leo S. Rowe of Philadelphia, Albert Shaw of New York, and Clinton R. Woodruff of Philadelphia, all eminent men and of large experience. Meetings were held in the cities of Minneapolis, Cleveland, Baltimore, Louisville, Indianapolis and Columbus. Information was sought, discussions were had, and the suggestions and criticisms of a large number of persons throughout the country interested in municipal government were obtained.

In presenting a statement of the evils and dangers to be avoided, the committee stated that three fundamental evils in the government of our cities were recognized, namely:

"1. The first of these evils is economic, and consists in the waste of public funds, through the multiplication of offices, the employment of inefficient officers, the payment of exorbitant prices, and the expenditure of large sums in relatively fruitless enterprises."

"2. The second evil is 'political' in the true sense of the term, and consists in the inadequacy of the service rendered by the city government to the people of the city and State. It is believed to be the true function of the city as a political organization so to regulate the relations of the citizens and so to master the environment of urban life, that the people of the city may have the fullest possible opportunity for self-development in civilization. As a matter of fact, however, the physical, moral and esthetic conditions, amenable to political control, are often so neglected that the true ends of associated life in the city are partially unattainable."

"3. The third evil of a city government is a moral one, and consists in the corrupt use of civic authority for the furtherance of individual ends. It is patent in the utilization of public funds as assets with which to pay political debts, in the barter of franchises and contracts for private remuneration of one kind or another, in the failure to enforce the laws, and sometimes even in the protection of vice and crime for a money contribution or for political support."

"This evil gets its chief importance, not from the direct financial loss to the city, nor from the freedom enjoyed by the vicious and criminal classes, but from the fact that it throws politics into disrepute and degrades civic ideals, so saturating public opinion with distrust and a sense of helplessness that co-operation among the people for the attainment of truly political ends is rendered well-nigh impossible."

The committee, proceeding, states: "Every existing evil has one or more causes, and to destroy the evil the causes must be removed. The causes of the evils of municipal government are many of them, plain to even the casual observer. Some, however, are more obscure, and often the obscure cause is as important as the plain one. The committee finds the following principal causes of the fundamental evils already mentioned:

"Of the economic evil, waste of public funds.

"1. The first cause is ignorance, which takes three forms—ordinary illiteracy, or narrowness of intellectual culture among public officials, ignorance on the part of the people of the actual processes of their government, and that species of ignorance exhibited by men possessing wide general culture when they are called upon to perform public duties of a special nature and for which they have no special preparation."

"2. A second cause of waste is partisanship, by which is meant not the legitimate adherence to political or religious principles, but rather the introduction of irrelevant issues into the choice of city officers and the solution of city problems."

"3. A third cause of waste is State interference, by which is meant the attempts so often made by State Legislatures, the majority of whose members are ignorant of city conditions, or at least responsible to a constituency thus ignorant, to settle local problems of government. It is partisanship means the introduction of irrelevant issues. State interference means the introduction of irrelevant men to govern."

"4. A fourth cause of waste is municipal irresponsibility, which is the counterpart of State interference, and

consists in the conduct of municipal affairs without due regard to the duty that the city as a local organ of government owes to the State at large."

"5. A fifth cause of waste is indolence of organization, on account of which the incidence of responsibility is obscure and the people are unable to hold themselves and their officials to strict account for the right conduct of public affairs."

Upon the subject of the moral evil and official corruption, the committee assigns three chief causes:

"1. The first cause is greed, not the greed of politicians particularly, but the greed of the people generally in a community where the struggle for life is intense, and wealth takes the place of culture in popular ideas."

"2. A second cause of corruption is the lack of civic integrity; that is to say a deficiency in civic ideals and an absence of civic unity, due in a large measure to the newness and composition of most American cities."

"3. A third cause of corruption is the private control of public privileges, by which special powers are entrusted to individuals and corporations without due responsibility for their proper use."

And the committee proceeds to state:

"The committee recognizes that many of these causes are such as can be removed only through long continued processes of education and development."

"There are, however, many of them inherent in our present system of laws, and it is the removal of such through a better organization of city government in all its relations that the committee's attention has been specifically directed."

The Municipal Program Committee presented their report in a volume entitled "A Municipal Program," stating: "The volume herewith presented under the title 'Municipal Program' represents the result of two years of unremitting and painstaking endeavor to present, in accordance with the original resolution 'A working system consistent with American industrial and political conditions, and embodying the essential principles that must underlie successful government in this country.' The proposed constitutional amendments and the proposed Municipal Corporations Act constitute the Municipal Program which was unanimously adopted at the Columbus Conference. These two documents together with the leading papers presented at the Indianapolis and Columbus meetings and a 'Summary of the Program' prepared by Professor L. S. Rowe, constituted the report of the committee."

The limits of this address will not permit of a more detailed statement of the plan suggested by the committee, but their plan is deserving of most careful attention and study."

The proposition to provide municipal government for Honolulu, and other portions of these islands, should be approached dispassionately, and be considered solely upon its merits. While there are objections to the present centralized form of government, no right-minded citizen would advocate a radical change unless satisfied that the best interests of the community would be promoted thereby."

If the time is now ripe for a step so serious, and under existing conditions so fraught with danger, it should only be taken after the most careful consideration by the thoughtful and responsible elements of the community, and upon a wisely devised plan. Such a plan can only be developed by deliberate and thorough study of the situation by qualified persons."

Ill-advised and hasty action and a defective scheme will not only result in great cost and disquietude, but may be most difficult to control or remedy when once the machinery is set in motion."

Views and methods differing from those to which residents of the old settled communities of the States are accustomed, are sometimes termed "un-American," when in fact they may represent the truest Americanism."

The basic American idea of government is to create and maintain a form of government best suited to develop and protect the highest interests of the citizen and the community. Under conditions existing generally throughout the country the popular form of city government with manhood suffrage has accomplished many good results. But even the most ardent advocate of democracy cannot be blind to the glaring evils and abuses which have existed under the system. Under the common American form of city government, and the political machinery which it has made possible and fostered, the result has in many cases been very far from government "of the people, by the people and for the people," but rather manipulation and government by the scheming, skillful few. In too many instances the tyranny and despotism of the "machine" has been diametrically opposed to true American principles."

No patriotic American would abandon the democratic theory of government because abuses and failures occur in some cases, but it is well for us to consider, intelligently and honestly, whether we believe that the best interests of this community—political, industrial and social—will be promoted by adopting at this time, the ordinary American form of city government."

The best attainments in life are the result of growth, development, evolution. The establishment of a Territorial government under the Constitution and laws of the United States marked a great stride forward along the line of

democratic-republican government in these islands. It is still, however, in its infancy, and under the conditions of the population and results thus far demonstrated, it would appear prudent that further time be given for adjustment to the new conditions, and the development of civic ideals, before another momentous step be taken.

If experience shows that better results cannot be obtained in the affairs of the general territorial government with the present voting population, then greater voting privileges and powers should be withheld until the character of the voting population improves."

It is to be hoped that in the near future the majority of the voters of this community will show that progress has been made in their conceptions of the responsibilities and dignity of citizenship, and that additional steps may safely be taken in the development of popular government."

This end can be promoted by the united and harmonious efforts of the more responsible classes of the community."

The Discussion.

There was general hesitancy in beginning comments invited by the chair, and as they started with queries Mr. Smith came again to his feet. His conviction of difficulty surrounding the problem here was largely caused by the experience of a committee of five, of which he was a member, which last year undertook to make a draft of a city and county incorporation bill. The result was a tome of 170 pages of typewriting very unsatisfactory to its creators, notwithstanding that they had before them charters of many cities including the new one of Greater New York. Experience of the older, or even the newer, communities of the mainland was difficult to apply to the peculiar conditions in this Territory, and the same would be true of Porto Rico and other parts of the new possessions. At the same time the speaker did not hold that because there were difficulties in problems of government their solution should be avoided. Replying to the taunts of being un-American which were thrown at those who counseled delay in adopting municipal institutions, he cited the case of Washington city as the most glaring instance of un-American government while producing the best results among all American cities. There a reversion was made to government by commission after a popularly elective system had been tried for some years.

One of the greatest benefits of expansion to the nation would be that it would induce, on the part of the great American people, a greater degree of respect for the opinions of other people. Thus, in dealing with Mohammedans and Buddhists under the flag the right policy would be to make the most of such principles as those faiths as were most in harmony with the Christian religion."

Representative C. H. Dickey told of a general incorporation bill, for adoption as might be desired by different Hawaiian communities drafted by him which occupied but 18 pages. He asked why Mr. Smith's committee had not worked on the bill submitted to the Legislature, and the reply was that the measure was not liked by a majority of the committee."

Theo. Richards asked if Mr. Smith had discovered that the interest in municipal government here had declined. Mr. Smith replied that he had met people of different parts of the Territory who formerly advocated it but had changed their attitude since the legislative election."

G. B. McClellan related the work done by a committee of the Research Club, of which the results were available in written form. As to educating the people, he wanted to know what could be done—for instance, supposing the coming elections did not put the Home Rulers in position to force an undesirable system on the country, what could be accomplished for advancing the matter in a desirable manner. He told of the excellent management of municipal affairs in Providence, R. I., and the violence of a period he had witnessed in Chicago's affairs, having attended college in both cities named. What could they do, as a club, toward adopting a charter to local conditions and not simply copy San Francisco or Chicago?

Mr. Smith answered that if it were not un-American he would suggest looking into the systems of some of the British colonies and went on to tell of the modified democratic institutions of New Zealand, the excellent working of which he had witnessed on the ground. He cited the moderately successful results of a similar combination of autocratic and democratic elements in the composition of the Hawaiian Legislature under the 1857 constitution of the monarchy and under the Republic. It would be well if American cities looked at the systems of Manchester and Glasgow. He hoped that the coming election would show an increasing sense of responsibility in the Hawaiian electorate. At all events, he would have any experiment of municipal government begin with Honolulu and perhaps Hilo. To force it upon all sections would be a rank injustice to many island communities. In answer to another question from Mr. McClellan, he said that under the Organic Act it would be very difficult to obtain satisfactory municipal legislation."

S. Beardsmore, a Manchester man, wanted to know if the matter of municipal contracts would be guarded, if telling of a scandal in the city held up as an example by Mr. Smith. A councilor had used his official influence to secure a fat contract for himself."

Messrs. Smith and Dickey both replied to the effect that it should be made unlawful for mayor or councilor to receive municipal contracts."

W. L. Howard and E. G. Keen raised financial questions, the former having also testified to the honest government of Providence, R. I.

Mr. Smith, on the financial question, made some of the most interesting observations of the evening. Under the present conditions, he pointed out, a

The
"Yukon"
Refrigerator

is perfect—no other one to equal it. Has movable flues, air-tight locks, metallic ice rack, and the larger ones are lined with enamel. Shelves are movable and the refrigerator is of the best kind dried wood. Great variety of sizes and at prices from \$10.50 upward. Made in Grand Rapids, Mich.

PRESERVES YOUR
FOOD
and Saves Ice.
Sold on Installments.

COYNE
FURNITURE CO., Limited
PROGRESS BLOCK.

GO AWAY!

Ants do, if given the Antoline treatment. Greatest success attends use of this newly discovered ant exterminator. If the pests use it once they never do again.

In the Antoline Antoline is invaluable as it is not a poison but has the desired result.

Honolulu Drug Store

—AGENTS—

Still in the Field

E. C. ROWE

has started in business again now at 550 KING STREET, TERRITORIAL BUILDING, where he is prepared to do PAINTING and PAPERHANGING in all its branches, and will be pleased to see all of his old patrons, as well as new ones. He has no connection with any other shop.

550 KING ST. P. O. BOX 293.

P. H. Burnette

Agent to Grant Marriage Licenses.
Notary Public and Typewriter.
Real Estate, Insurance, Collections.

Office, 79 Merchant Street, Honolulu.

THE ORPHEUM

—Commencing—

THIS SATURDAY EVENING

For a Short Season Only

HARRY COGILL

—AND—

JACK SUTTON'S ENTERTAINERS

—IN—

First Class Vaudeville

—AIMEE TASMA

Clever Performances on the High Wire
Introducing Original Aerial Wheel Act.

LENA HARVEY

In Series-Comic Effusions.
DELLA ROSS

In a Series of Clever Dances.
ADALINA SARINA

Artistic Exhibitions on the Trapeze.
HARRY COGILL and MAIE ARLEA

"The Booking Agent"
Inimitable Songs, Dances and Burlesque.

DAVE CASTON

Character Comedian and Hungarian Dancer.

LENA HARVEY

Patriotic Songstress.
ALTRÖ, THE TRAMP

Juggler—Comedian Extraordinary.
—AND—

ROSE AQUINALDO

Positively the Most Wonderful Lady
Contortionist and Balancer of the Day.

Box office opens at the Orpheum
Thursday at 9 a. m.

Regular Prices.

A -- FIRST-CLASS -- ATTRACTION.

municipality of Honolulu would have absolutely no property on which to borrow money. The entire public property of Hawaii was owned by the United States. Under the Organic Act the Territory even could not borrow money excepting under the limitations here, and he doubted very much if the Territory would turn over the control of public property to municipalities, if it had the disposal of such now, after the manner in which the people had exercised their suffrage. The municipalities would have quite a fund, notwithstanding, from property and personal taxes, which would be their only security for bonds, and a resource would of course increase with the growth of taxable values."

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Smith suggested that a step toward municipal institutions might be made by establishing local boards of works, schools, etc. The public health would better remain under a system of centralization.